



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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STAFF COLLECTIVE

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---if you are missing a page or get
 a badly printed graphic, let us know--
 we'll replace it

COVER: Vietnamese children dance at child-care center
 operated in evacuation site See story on page 3

Note from Graphics

Graphics to accompany story on Jeff Miller's
 funeral (page 2 in this packet) will appear
 in the next packet. Sorry

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ON STRIKE

HOME FRONT USA(LNS) California ON STRIKE Pennsylvania ON STRIKE Cincinnati Nixon burns in effigy. Ohio University Berkeley Case Western U State University of Buffalo ROTCs burn for real Kentucky Ohio Illinois thousands of National Guardsmen stand armed with bayonets and bullets Smith Amherst U of Massachusetts Mount Holyoke faculties demand "Impeach Nixon" Julie Nixon goes to Smith David Eisenhower goes to Amherst ; ON STRIKE

Over 500 colleges and universities across the country are striking. Eighty schools have been closed some of them indefinitely. A thoroughly scared Ronald Reagan has shut down 28 universities and colleges ordering California's 325,000 students - 10 per cent of the nation's enrollment - to stay off campus until Monday. Not too long ago Reagan bragged that he would keep the California schools open "at the point of a bayonet if necessary."

Virtually all Boston colleges and universities have struck with over 150,000 students out.

All 18 campuses of the Pennsylvania State University system are closed indefinitely.

The outpouring of student rage over the escalation of the war increasing repression of political prisoners and Black Panther prisoners of war and the murder of fellow students at Kent State has not diminished in intensity. Rather the struggle has grown in numbers and tactical imagination and has spread to include high school students and workers.

** Two hundred New York University students invaded the school's computer center May 6 and vowed to destroy the \$6 million AEC owned computer unless the university paid out \$100,000 to be used for Panther bail. The students left the center the next morning after administration and faculty members had committed themselves individually to raise the money. Several unexploded "devices" were found inside the computer which is not now in working order. Students at Syracuse University also highlighted the first national

strike demand - end oppression of political prisoners - release all political prisoners - by burning their administration building May 7 and demanding \$100,000 bail money from the university.

** On May 6 750 Cal State Los Angeles students stopped traffic on the San Bernardino freeway for half an hour and UC Santa Barbara students sat in on US 101 blocking all four lanes for an hour. On the same day three thousand miles away 2,000 New York sisters and brothers tied up rush hour traffic on the West Side Highway for 20 minutes.

** High school students are joining the strike all across the country - especially large numbers are reported out on strike in New York and Boston.

** Five hundred Harvard employees - most of them mail and secretarial workers - voted to strike May 6. Other workers agreed to respect their picket lines. Harvard's Computer Center has been forced to shut down because of a workers' strike. Anti-war workers at Boston's General Motors plant are threatening a sick in. Many Columbia workers have gone out on strike.

Angry people all over the world reacted to Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Students in Calcutta ransacked the American University Center May 6. 500 students tried to throw paint filled balloons at the U.S. Embassy but were dispersed by shots fired by Venezuelan National Guardsmen. The U.S. Embassy was also the target in Montreal where 10 students were arrested in a scuffle with police and in Rome where thousands of demonstrators marched through a driving rain shouting anti-American slogans. Other demonstrations took place in Canberra Australia and Auckland New Zealand where eight students were arrested.

But Nixon still has some friends in two U.S. supported regimes. A pro government South African newspaper called the Kent students "silly asses" who were "stirred up by anarchists and Red agents." And the New York Times reported, "President Nixon was given full and unqualified support throughout."

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR JEFFREY GLENN MILLER
LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "You can march and sit-in and demonstrate and they'll still shoot you." The 23-year-old woman stood in the sun outside the funeral parlor, one of four thousand young people who came to mourn the death of Jeff Miller. National Guardsmen shot and killed Jeff and three others four days earlier on the Kent State University campus in Ohio. Jeff was 20 years old.

A 15-year-old high school student sat with the crowd in the middle of 76th street while the services went on inside. "Earth Day was the first demonstration I ever went on, then Nixon sent troops into Cambodia, and they shot these students on their own campus -- it made me sick. And soon we're going to be fighting in South America... They would shoot at us too."

Everyone sat quietly and listened as a rabbi said a prayer through a bullhorn. A young black man carried a poster with a huge fist on it and the words "END ALL OPPRESSION."

Jeff was not supposed to have been too active in politics -- except for being around when demonstrations were going on. The day after Jeff was shot, his 23-year-old brother Russell said "I wasn't part of the revolution before, but from today on I'm going to be."

When the casket was brought out of the funeral parlor, the crowd stood up and silently watched, raising V-signs and fists. A marshall announced through a bullhorn the parents requested that the crowd remain silent when the body was brought out.

"We'll be quiet now," said one high school student. "This weekend we'll make plenty of noise in Washington."

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EX-PRESIDENT ON STATUS OF WOMEN

"Sensible and responsible women do not want to vote. The relative positions to be assumed by man and woman in the working out of our civilization were assigned long ago by a higher intelligence than ours"

-- Grover Cleveland, "Ladies Home Journal"
1805

CUBANS PAY HOMAGE TO KENT STATE STUDENTS
LIBERATION News Service

More than 10 000 Cuban students paid homage to the four North American university students murdered on the Kent State University campus, holding a symbolic funeral on the main streets of Havana May 7.

The demonstrators, who marched through the streets as far as the eye could see, also condemned Nixon's war policies and the U.S. aggression in Cambodia.

Huge posters with photographs of the four dead students-- accompanied by posters of Che Guevara and Ho Chi Minh-- were carried at the head of the procession.

On other placards, slogans were lettered: "Down With Yankee Intervention in Indo-China," "Nixon Fascist," "Long Live the Students, the Black Movement and the North American People."

Four coffins were carried through the streets by scholarship students --one carried by Cubans, one by Vietnamese, one by Latin Americans, one by Africans.

The students marched holding hands, stretched across the streets, shouting revolutionary slogans.

The demonstration set out from the University of Havana. From the university, through San Lazaro Street, a main street in the heart of the Cuban capital, the students arrived at the spot where the first martyr fell in the struggle against the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista (defeated by the people's rebellion in 1959.)

A member of the militia lifted up his bugle and played taps. Then, in an emotional ceremony traditionally held by Cuban students when they recall the martyrs of their struggle, the names of the four young North Americans were read. As each name was spoken, the thousands of Cubans assembled replied, "Presente."

Celia Ojeda, a student at the university, was the spokesman for the students.

"We feel that the struggles of the Cambodian people, like the struggles of the North American people, are our own struggles," she said.

"Cuban students," she added, "will respond to any aggression by yankee imperialism. We will do our revolutionary duty, and are disposed to fight to defeat any aggressor who tries to destroy our glorious

revolution."

During the demonstration, many workers on their way home from factories and shops joined the crowd. Neighborhood people leaned out of windows, stood on balconies, or came down into the streets to participate.

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(note to editors. don't miss the excellent graphics which accompany this story in the graphics section.)

VIETNAM. DEFEND THE CHILDREN
LIBERATION News Service

HANOI (LNS).- "The wheel of the law turns without pause/ After the rain, good weather in the wink of an eye/ The universe throws off its muddy clothes/ For ten thousand miles the landscape spreads out like a beautiful brocade/Light breezes, smiling flowers/ High in the trees, amongst the sparkling leaves, all the birds sing at once/Men and animals rise up reborn/ What could be more natural? After sorrow comes happiness."

Ho Chi Minh wrote that. In Vietnam, sorrow has been the color of the sky for centuries. When the first disappointed peace came to Vietnam in 1954, Ho and the soldiers of the Vietminh turned to the crying children of Vietnam and made their welfare the top priority in the rebirth of the land.

When the French left, and the trees began to grow again in Vietnam, hundreds of schools went up. Child-care centers were built in the cities and the countryside-- so that not only children but their mothers could live better lives. Polio was wiped out, once as much a distorter of children's bones in Vietnam as napalm is today.

In 1965 three million children were going to school in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, learning to write in the land where Ho Chi Minh once wrote revolutionary poetry, "using my tears for ink." Then Lyndon Johnson ordered the escalation of the war. Between February 1965 and June 1967, 800 of those schoolchildren were killed or injured by U.S. bombs. The remainder of the kids, and most of the largest factories and hospitals built in Vietnam since liberation, were forced to "disperse."

Dispersion meant dismantling buildings, and

hauling supplies, desks and books to rugged, distant parts of Vietnam. The Vietnamese had to build more buildings, often underground, to house new schools and factories.

Millions of Vietnamese kids were "dispersed" into the countryside and into caves. In Laos, people were forced by American bombs to do the same, a French reporter described the Laotian children... "they lack sun, they lack food, they are white, they are very unhealthy."

The Vietnamese kids are luckier. Even in the caves they are fed and given medical attention, as the bombs fall. And in the cities for there are still children in Hanoi, there are day-care centers.

The "Little Birds" one care center located in the Hai Ba sector of Hanoi, is sponsored by the Education Workers Union. It is an "evaluation center" meaning that kids from bombed out regions were brought there from their homes. Evacuation day-care centers are built with the labor of the ordinary people who live on the site of the center. They dig the holes that are lined with concrete and protect the kids of Vietnam from B 52s. They dig the ditches which lead to the hole shelters. Some of them stay at the center to take care of the children, they assist the mothers who were evacuated along with their kids from the war zones. Everyone else goes out and does the work of defending Vietnam, and feeding the people.

Some work in factories, some plant rice, some teach kids, some write poetry, some man anti-aircraft guns. Everybody follows the "watchword" that has been the collective reality of Vietnam's struggle: "Educate and defend the children under the bombs!"

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SCIENTIST GIVES HIS PRIZE TO THE PANTHERS -
"THEY SERVE THE PEOPLE"

BOSTON (LNS) - A Harvard microbiologist who won the 1970 Eli Lilly award for being the first to isolate a pure gene said recently that he will turn the \$1,000 honorarium over to the Black Panther Party, according to an UPI report.

Dr. Jonathan R. Beckwith, 34, explained that "my concern about the misuses of science in this country has increased and my feeling of the necessity for scientists to take clear positions has increased."

He said he was giving the money to the Panthers to help "an organization which I believe is making some important contributions to changing society so that it serves the people."

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OKINAWA: AMERICAN TIME-BOMB IN THE PACIFIC
LIBERATION News Service

OKINAWA (LNS) -- To the Okinawans it's home To the Pentagon it's the keystone to Pacific military strategy To the individual GI it's a place to buy oblivion and burn time

The collation between Okinawans earning a living and GIs buying oblivion has made Okinawa into the epitome of Adam Smith's free-floating market place. Reliable estimates indicate that 70-80% of the Americans on the island smoke marijuana and subsequently a good number of Okinawans enjoy the benefits of "happy smoke." Grass and drugs up to and beyond heroin are supplied to and from the island through efficient military channels. Outside of official base functions, drugs are the largest American enterprise in Okinawa. Passports and civilian identification run a distant second in monetary terms.

The Okinawans provide most of the rest of the free market fruits. Sex sells for about \$4 except on payday when prices go up to \$5. A murder can be bought for about \$70 but sometimes the Americans trained to kill as a profession will do it more cheaply. (One American evaluated the lives of 20 Okinawans killed in auto accidents by American drivers this year at 42¢.)

To the average GI this island is probably more like home than any other post in Asia. All over Okinawa the food is American, and unlike in Japan, it tastes just like back home. Coffee is brewed American style, and tourist shops cater more to stereos, radios, and watches than Okinawan trinkets.

The coffee houses play current American music, whereas Tokyo is three years behind. The light shows demonstrate American's thirst for pyrotechnics.

Wherever you encounter over 200,000 GIs you're going to find a wide range of political and social thought. But despite this diversity, there is one strain of commonness among GIs -- a searching for oblivion. Only a very small number want to be in Okinawa. Many feel it is necessary to be wherever their government sends them. Others feel that the system is just too big to fight back. Some are aware of the oppressive effect of the American presence in Okinawa, and don't believe in America at all -- but

even these GIs tend to quietly sit out their service time, waiting for discharge before joining the struggle back in the "world."

While many GIs apparently do fight back with some individual acts of sabotage against machinery or paper work, planned or directed sabotage is nearly impossible since no one trusts anyone. Most of the GIs try not to feel and don't think.

GIs know generally that the military is suppressing them and controlling their minds, but a general ignorance and apathy keeps them from changing the situation. Black Panther papers get lost in the mails, books are confiscated, and if the soldier complains about his rights to read, he finds himself in trouble for totally unrelated things -- he is occasionally arrested for possession of marijuana he didn't possess. To try to change the status quo for himself or his friends means personal harassment for the GI or even transfer orders to Vietnam. So most GIs keep to themselves on base or slide into sanctioned styles of oblivion: sex, dope, liquor, music and light shows.

The existence of Zengunro (All-Okinawa Military Workers' Union) troubles GIs occasionally -- threatening to unsettle their apathy. But the unofficial command statements regarding Zengunro, student demonstrations, re-unification efforts, is that it is all one coordinated international communist conspiracy. Demonstrators, peaceful or not, are officially branded as "rioters." The Zengunro red headbands only provide the concrete proof to the American mind that these people are subversive communists. To think about Zengunro strikes or even about American presence in Okinawa requires conclusions contrary to command propaganda.

To seriously think about such matters and then not to act on your conclusion is painful -- to act seems personally suicidal. Non-involvement is seen as the key to survival and speedy return to family and friends.

The vast majority of GIs will attempt to remain in this convenient, safe trance until a movement comes along to change them. But despite this state of suspended animation so prevalent in Okinawa, some GIs are quietly readying themselves to defy, in some way, the American military machine.

which has enslaved them in meaningless work in a war which has turned Okinawa into a supply depot for American imperialism

These are the GIs who just may succeed in rupturing the seal on that military vacuum. These are the people who are going to risk repression and a ticket to Vietnam to bring enlightenment into the belly of Okinawan bases.

There may be no political explosions tomorrow on Okinawa. But the implosion, once the military's seal on the vacuum of unthinking oblivion is broken, could cripple the Pentagon's keystone in the Pacific.

Stateside underground newspapers are very quietly appearing on the island. A Black Panther movie is secretly shown in an old hall. Some black soldiers have begun serious political discussions. An Okinawan GI paper is actually being organized. Radical Okinawans are beginning to meet with turned-on GIs to discuss oil leaks, nuclear sub-port calls, distributing the GI papers, etc. Blacks and whites are crossing racial boundaries to discuss ideology and struggle.

GIs have recently begun to spend some of their endless time preparing themselves mentally for returning to the States. They are discovering their studies are relevant to their current situation. Okinawa is still quiet -- but there is a slow whistle of a typhoon in the distance.

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COPS FIRE ON CROWD IN BUFFALO,
12 ARE WOUNDED

LIBERATION News Service

BUFFALO, NY (LNS) -- Twelve people were wounded by buckshot and birdshot May 7 when Buffalo cops fired into a crowd of several thousand demonstrating on the striking State University campus.

The school is one of hundreds across the country shut down in support of the nationwide strike for an end to the Indochina war and to free Black Panthers and other political prisoners at home. Three thousand college, high school and street kids were on the scene as the cops poured tear-gas into campus buildings. When the demonstration failed to break up, the cops fired

None of the injuries was grave, although several people were shot in the head.

The shootings followed a week of frenetic political activity. The ROTC building was burned down. Themis, a war research project was attacked; and campus political people had begun to make inroads into an alliance with working class gangs in the Buffalo area.

There have been 50 arrests in the last three days. Most of those busted were working class high school kids; only a few students and movement activists were arrested.

In an atmosphere of intense repression -- large numbers of undercover cops have been provoking incidents and arresting people, and beatings after arrest are frequent -- a second Buffalo school went on strike. 500 students from Buffalo State Teacher's College, predominantly a working-class school much like San Francisco State, took part in a violent confrontation with the cops.

The struggle in Buffalo has been long-standing, and predates the huge radical groundswell that followed the invasion of Cambodia, the trial of the New Haven Panthers, and the murders at Kent State. Students and cops have battled before at Buffalo, during the months-long campaign against Project Themis and for campus-related demands. Meanwhile, while the bullets fly and the tension heightens, Buffalo people continue to do organizing work with street kids, high school students, and hospital workers.

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JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE ATTACKS PANTHERS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- On May 7, a Hertz rent-a-truck pulled up in front of the Harlem office of the Black Panther Party, carrying 30 members of the Jewish Defense League. Setting up a picket line in front of the office, several JDL members tried to force their way passed Panthers to get into the office.

In a few minutes, policemen were on the scene as an irate Harlem community poured into the streets to aid the Panthers in protecting the office. After a 15-minute scuffle between Panthers and JDL members and Panthers and police, the Jewish Defense

League members left the scene in their truck

JDL was organized during the 1968 New York teachers' strike, which was organized to oppose community control of the schools. The strike pitted the predominantly Jewish United Federation of Teachers against New York's black and brown communities, as black and brown people demanded that control of the schools be returned to the communities. The UFT and JDL insisted that this demand constituted anti-semitism.

Since that time, the JDL has expanded their activities, engaging in a program of anti-Arab, anti-black activity. With the accoutrements of other militant organizations -- black leather jackets, berets, and sunglasses -- the group define themselves as Jews fighting back against anti-semitism.

Picketers accused the Panther Party of disseminating "Anti-Semitic" literature in the party newspaper. The Panthers responded to this attack with the statement that "We are not anti-Semitic. We are in total support of the people of Palestine's righteous struggle against Zionist imperialism. We are anti-Zionist expansion in the Arab world." They further said that "the people of Harlem will not tolerate any types of invasions into our community by members of the "Stern Gang" [a right-wing terrorist organization that operated in Palestine prior to 1948, when Israel became independent] or any other gang."

No Panthers were arrested in the incident.

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THE PIPELINE WAR
LIBERATION News Service

By Domingo del Pino

The Israeli-Arab confrontation is not limited to the military field -- there is a war taking place too in the construction of oil pipelines.

Israel is battling the United Arab Republic and the Iranians in the pipeline war, and Israel seems to have won the first battle. Her 200 mile long pipeline from Eilat on the Aqaba gulf to the Port of Ashkelon on the Mediterranean is already functioning. The Egyptian and Iranian pipelines are still in the building stage.

The pipeline war is happening because the Israeli-Arab war of 1967 caused the shut down of the Suez Canal, and since then the distance between European ports and the oil deposits of the Arabian peninsula has been increased by some 12,000 miles. Israel's aim is to cripple the economy of the Arab countries as much as possible, and to solidify her presence as a Middle Eastern economic power.

Nobody knows very much about the oil ships that are anchored in Israeli ports, or about which ships transfer which oil through the new Israeli pipeline. A general staff of businessmen has clamped a military-like blackout on the information for a very eclectic capitalist reason: they want to keep the business of oil companies who also do business with the Arabs -- and the Arabs would blacklist foreign oil countries which knowingly do business with the Israelis.

At the same time that Israel is conducting secrecy-cloaked oil deals with foreign corporations, she is also cultivating her own oil industry, which benefits from the pipeline -- and, concomitantly, the continued closure of the Suez Canal. The Israeli company Kavel Neft plans to build petrochemical plants at the ends of the pipeline, and Israel already has contracts to transport 20 million tons a year through the line -- oil that might well be processed by Kavel Neft.

So Israel will make a killing even if the Suez Canal re-opens. But the Canal, which is potentially an enormously important resource for the Egyptian people, is in danger of extinction as a result of the pipeline war stimulated by Israel. These are the most unstable times for the Canal since its nationalization by the Egyptians on July 26, 1956. It is totally blocked, and its long period of inactivity has prompted the shipping companies to build huge oil tankers which can carry hundreds of thousands of tons of oil, and could not even pass through the Canal unless major modifications were made in its construction.

The pipeline war is a field of struggle that has been kept at the margin of the publicity about the Arab-Israeli war. But it would not be surprising if in the future, those who are fighting to free

their territory begin to focus their attention on the pipelines -- targets which could have enormous economic repercussions for Israel

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[Editor's Note: The above story was prepared by a Middle Eastern correspondent of Prensa Latina, official Cuban revolutionary news agency]

CANADIANS MARCH ON AMERICAN CONSULATE
MONTREAL COPS GO EASY

by Alan Zisman

Dime Bag/LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL (LNS) -- Tuesday, May 5, everybody in the mother country was in the streets about Cambodia and the Kent massacre. But in Canada, any demonstration against America in Asia is also a protest against America in Canada.

Two and a half years ago, when Vietnam brought people to the U.S. Consulate, they were trampled by horses, and run down by motorcycle cops. But times have changed. The government defies the U.S. to prevent Canadian annexation of the arctic. The mildly liberal Montreal Star attacks the invasion of Cambodia in its front page news articles, not just in the editorials.

In a city where even the Christmas parade was not granted a permit this year because of the possibility of violence, permission was granted on twelve hours notice to march on the sidewalks from McGill University to the Consulate, deposit four coffins, and disperse. 12,000 people gathered at McGill, a good-sized turnout considering that there was only 12 hours notice, that classes at McGill traditionally end in April, and that most radicals are fighting the Quebec liberation struggle, and aren't involved in "American" causes.

An even mixture of students and street people surged into the street, an English crowd chanting French slogans. "Ce n'est que le debut, continuons le combat!" [This is only the beginning, let's continue the struggle!] and "Quebecois dans la rue! Nixon au poteau." [Quebecois into the street! Nixon to the gallows!] The handful of police escorting us made only token attempts to keep us on the sidewalks, even when the demonstrators tried to convince drivers

to abandon their cars in the middle of the street and join in.

The police stood by as the coffins were placed at the locked doors, and as rocks broke the new, guaranteed unbreakable windows. Although they kept the crowd from the building itself, the police permitted several demonstrators to drape a coffin in a U.S. flag and set it afire.

When they were given orders to clear the street for traffic, the mixture of riot squad and local officers proceeded with efficiency and self-control. The crowd was split in two and moved away from the building, but the two groups were allowed to rejoin down the street. A stalemate developed when the front row of demonstrators held a large Canadian flag before the police. The cops were not about to dishonor their flag to defend the Pentagon.

Singing "Oh, Canada" and the "Internationale," the crowd built a big trash fire in their midst. There was enough uneasy comradery between both sides that the police just sent one man to put the fire out. When his attempt failed, everyone laughed.

The crowd retreated behind the fire, which now stretched across the road. Setting fires every five blocks, patiently pursued by police, the crowd finally reached the McGill campus and the police halted. When police did not get orders to come on campus, the crowd dispersed. There were only 10 arrests, demonstrators charged with "obstructing a police officer."

Canada is really an American colony, an oppressed American colony. And the people -- including the cops -- are beginning to realize this.

Vive le Quebec libre!

US OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
US OUT OF CANADA

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WOMEN'S HERITAGE

Noel Coward in a new double-breasted suit, met Edna Ferber wearing another. "You look almost like a man," said Coward. "So," replied Miss Ferber, "do you."

Women's Heritage Calendar and Almanac; \$3.50 from Graphic Communic Consultants, 838 15th St., Santa Monica, Ca 90405

YOUNG LORDS RALLY IN MEMORY OF MANUEL RAMOS

CHICAGO (LNS) -More than a thousand young black, brown, and white revolutionaries marched through the north side of Chicago on Sunday May 3 to a unity rally in Lincoln Park called by the Young Lords Organization to commemorate the death of Manuel Ramos killed one year earlier by an off-duty policeman. The only witnesses to the murder, "Los Cuatro Lords" are still fighting charges of aggravated battery while the killer, James Lamb, walks free, armed and uniformed. Because charges were pending against the four Lords they could not testify at the inquest and only Lamb's version was heard.

On the Wednesday before the march, in what appeared to be a clear attempt to interfere with the rally, police arrested 6 Lords including YLO national chairman Cha Cha Jimenez. The Lords had been cleaning the People's Park when a lone cop arrived and said someone called him a "pig." What followed was a provocation by the cop, who hit Cha Cha on the chest with his club. As other Lords came to Cha Cha's defense about 20 patrol cars pulled up, and police began hitting people indiscriminately. The Lords arrested were variously charged with aggravated battery, mob action, resisting arrest, and obstructing justice. Bond was set at \$1,000 for 5 of the Lords. Cha Cha's bond was set at \$10,000. Cha Cha is now fighting 8 of these harassment cases in court but despite rumors that he intends to leave Chicago or go underground, he declared at the rally that he intends to stay and fight.

Manuel Ramos 20 at the time of his death had been a member of the Young Lords when they were an apolitical street gang. The night he was shot he was celebrating his birthday. The four witnesses said that Patrolman Lamb, out of uniform, and apparently drunk, came across the street that night toward some Lords standing in front of the house. Manuel was in the doorway coming out to see what was happening, when Lamb fired his service revolver hitting Ramos in the head and wounding another Lord.

"Manuel was just coming over," Cha Cha said.

"He was known in the neighborhood for a long time as a Lord when it was a gang. He was starting to read and get interested. Just before he was killed, that same night he said 'Man, I believe all people should walk free whether you're black, white, or brown.'"

The march was a tribute to Ramos by stressing that unity. Some of the groups represented were Rising Up Angry, Latin Kings, Black Student Union, Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico and the Yippies. A woman from RUA said "Nobody is free unless women are also free...It's important to see that the revolution is not just for the brothers on the corners... It's for the women, too." A member of the Latin Kings said, "This is not a race thing. It's a class thing, a people thing, a socialistic thing."

Money for Los Cuatro Lords Defense Fund can be sent to the Young Lords Organization at 834 West Armitage, Chicago.

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DEMONSTRATION CLOSES IBM PLANT

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York (LNS)-- A group of more than 150 demonstrators closed down an IBM plant in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. on Saturday, April 25. The demonstration began on a hill overlooking the plant, but at noon the demonstrators moved down onto company property in order to make their presence more forcefully apparent, and also to leaflet and speak to the workers.

They discovered, however, that the plant, which usually operates at 20-30 percent force on Saturdays, had been closed for the day. Two IBM managers on hand to meet with the demonstrators claimed that no shutdown had been ordered, but IBM workers who attended the demonstration reported that they had been told that there would be no work and that they had been ordered not to appear.

The demonstrators made three demands on IBM. Citing the corporation's involvement in the Vietnam war, they demanded that IBM immediately cease its war production. They also demanded that IBM be run by all its workers, and that it cease activities making academic and other institutions subservient to it. This last demand was related to IBM's attempt to establish a training center for its employees in affiliation with Vassar College, located in Poughkeepsie.

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THE REVOLUTION OF CUBAN WOMEN

By Barbara Rothkrug and Shari Whitehead
LIBERATION News Service

AGUACATE, Cuba (LNS) -- Before coming to Cuba, many North American women wanted to see how a socialist revolution changed the situation of Cuban women. Years of frustrating struggle around such issues as free abortions for those who want them and day care for working mothers made us wonder if any society anywhere had begun to confront the special oppression of women.

Before the triumph of the revolution in 1959, the Cuban woman looked forward to a lifetime of hard labor -- cooking in kitchens that didn't have enough food, washing clothes that couldn't be replaced when worn out, and raising children who would probably never see a teacher, a doctor, or hold a decent job. Thanks to the caprices of the Roman Catholic Church and Latin culture a woman had no way to prevent herself from getting pregnant and no rights her husband or father was bound to respect. Prostitution flourished since it was one of the few ways a woman by herself could survive in the city.

Eleven years have passed since Fidel's guerrillas chased Batista out of Cuba and the Revolution is still reaching some new people. An eighteen year old woman we met on the Isle of Youth suddenly found herself one year ago in school for the first time after 17 years of helping her mother with the household chores. In the normal course of things she would have gone on doing chores at home until she married when she'd settle down doing chores somewhere else. Instead there's a revolution in Cuba and when she heard over the radio about a free boarding school where she would get an elementary education as well as learn the operation of farm machinery she went down to the radio station and filled out an application. Soon she was part of the vast young community on the Isle of Youth, experimenting with the abolition of money and the creation of Cuba's

first really communist region. When we asked her how she felt about leaving her home to drive tractors and read and write instead, she exclaimed, "You know I just couldn't go on like that!"

Women's lives have been changing like that for a decade. Most women in Cuba are now members of the Federation of Cuban Women, an organization founded in 1960 to smash the old mold into which women were forced. "A woman who spends all of her time taking care of her husband and children is still a slave," says the Federation's regional director in Santa Clara. In every Cuban neighborhood women get together to discuss topics ranging from Jose Marti to day care, and from the struggle in Vietnam to problems of picking citrus fruits. Larger units of the Federation organize women's work brigades to combat on one front or another Cuba's number one problem: underdevelopment.

From the first years of the Revolution, many projects brought a new mobility and independence to Cuban women. In the anti-illiteracy campaign of 1961 thousands of young women and men, most of them teen-agers, left their parents' homes to live temporarily with illiterate families and teach them to read and write. Catholic parents in a society where prostitution and gambling had been major industries feared the loss of their daughters' virginity and were unwilling to permit it. To calm everyone down, Fidel gave a reassuring speech guaranteeing proper behavior.

The necessity for permanent military alertness put many women in the militia and the army. The need for an educated work force created a scholarship program to cover all expenses. Women, seldom educated at all let alone at universities before the Revolution, have become half the student population. Many women are studying medicine, science, and engineering. Women belonging to the Young Communist Union or the Communist Party are especially mobile, studying one week in Havana, off to a work project in Oriente or Camaguey the next.

Work in voluntary agricultural brigades

picking citrus fruit, tending coffee plants, and aiding in the sugar harvest has permitted women to live in campamentos with other women away from their families for months at a time. It was at first difficult for many Cuban men to accept the idea of their wives, sisters, and daughters going to school and going out to work. Many objected vociferously, and attempts to order their women to stay at home were not uncommon. But with the opening of education and work to women, the woman was not so totally dependent on the man in her life. For the first time a woman with an arbitrary, dogmatic husband could consider divorcing him. Cuban divorces soared as the Revolution progressed. Not because all husbands and wives were now incompatible, but because for the first time this became a possibility. At Celia, a Havana factory worker volunteering in the cane harvest explained, "Work for the Revolution is more important than my marriage." Will the family disappear as a result? Fidel says, "only love will hold the family of the future together."

Over and over women described their excitement about being independent contributors to society. "Before the revolution, I had thirteen kids and had to remain at home," a mountain woman from Oriente explained to us. "Now I work in a cafeteria in the afternoon and study at night." Luisa and Angela, former housewives in their forties, are now nurses. They spoke enthusiastically of their busy schedule, adding that they volunteered as citrus fruit pickers on week ends. In their free time, they help the Federation recruit other women to work outside their homes, and as members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution they lead political education discussions. A Havana housewife, mother of two members of the Union of Young Communists, told us that at first she didn't understand the revolution. Now she is block chairman of the CDR and does volunteer work every afternoon making protective goggles for cane cutters, or assisting at the sugar mill. The energetic dedication of women

like these has been crucial in Cuba's leap from underdevelopment.

The mass freeing of women from the home for socially necessary labor began the transition from a capitalist domestic economy in which each woman individually carried out the chores of child care, washing, and cooking, to a socialist one where society as a whole will take on these responsibilities. Centers for free daily or weekly child care, *circulos infantiles*, have been established all over the country. In these centers, children as young as two months are fed, clothed, educated and entertained. Schools, factories, and experimental communities offer free meals. Moreover, in a few communities and in all volunteer campamentos free laundry services are now available. Even though there are not yet enough of these facilities, nearly every girl and woman we encountered was confident that *circulos* would soon be available for her children.

Many women in the Venceremos Brigade were particularly interested in finding out to what extent women in Cuba have the freedom to use birth control and to obtain abortions. Both birth control and medical abortions are far more accessible to the average Cuban woman than the average American woman. At least 10,000 women, predominantly poor and black, die each year in the U.S. as a result of quack abortions. One of the three doctors in a rural hospital in Oriente explained to us that birth control (diaphragms and I.U.D.'s) as well as all other forms of medical and dental care is not only available but free on demand. No campaign urging women to use birth control is waged, however, because over-population is not a problem in Cuba, on the contrary they feel a population increase is necessary to meet the demands of the developing economy.

Abortions are available on demand for women who get pregnant with an I.U.D. in place. However in other cases it is often necessary for the woman to get permission from her husband or father, for the man is still considered chiefly responsible for the children. In cases where there are special problems and permission

is not possible, permission must be given. Many Cubans think that abortions are harmful to the mother's health and others still regard abortions as murder of an unborn child.

North American women will also be interested to know that natural childbirth (usually discouraged in the U.S.) is the norm in Cuba. Psychological and physical training begin three months before the woman gives birth. Anesthetics are available if medically needed.

Despite the great progress made in incorporating women into Cuban society as equals, contradictions, such as the continued existence of separate jobs for men and women, remain. Women staff the *circulos*, for example, partly because men are needed for heavy manual work, but also as a result of a strongly entrenched myth about a woman's innate ability to raise children. Cubans call it "mother love." Another example is the fact that women working the cane fields usually pike rather than cut cane -- including the physically fit female athletes who won medals in the Central American Olympics in Panama.

A champion volleyball player told us that she had cut cane for a week but was not as strong as the men and so decided to pike. A courageous exception are the three hundred female *macheteras* of the Tania L. Guerrillera Brigade. These housewives, students and urban workers who wanted to work in the *Zafra* ignored the men who told them that they were too weak to cut. They bought *mochas*, a kind of machete, and cut anyway. When they visited us on International Women's Day they had already sent a million arrobas of cane to the mill.

Even when women are trained for the same jobs as men, old prejudices can prevent them doing exactly the same tasks. We visited a military cane technology institute where the women did not stand guard duty alone. When we asked why, a male guard replied, "A woman might get scared out here alone."

In matters of sexual equality the double standard of a traditionally patriarchal machismo society prevails. Although the *padre*, Cuban men maintain the social initiative. Many

Cuban men told us, "Of course, neither a man nor a woman should be unfaithful in a marriage, but if a man runs around it is understandable; if a woman does it, it is totally unacceptable." Sex before marriage is the norm for men although discretion is necessary. The issue is more complicated for women and attitudes are changing among the young students.

Mirta, an English student in Havana, said that she doesn't expect to have intercourse before she is married, but that some sexual contact before marriage is generally carried on. Sometimes students that plan to marry eventually have "intimate relations." She explained to us that, "In the United States you are used to 'amor libre,' here it is different." When one of us explained how she had lived with a man for three years without marrying him and had broken up for political reasons, Mirta replied, "In Cuba you would get married and then divorced." (Divorces are much easier to get in Cuba than in the United States and the divorce rate has increased enormously since the Revolution.) On the other hand, some women felt that marriage was not necessary for sexual relations.

Sexual activity is forbidden in some work camps and institutes but can be carried on in nearby towns. In vanguard work brigades such as the Followers of Che and Camilo, even holding hands inside the camp is not allowed because the work and study schedule is so heavy. At certain times of the year people get only three hours of sleep a night.

Although proud of their new role in production, Cuban women feel it important not to lose their femininity. Women who picked citrus fruits in grey work clothes with rollers in their hair said, "At night and on weekends we get dressed up." However, many North American women felt that the beauty standards for hair-dos and makeup accepted by Cuban women as their own resemble those of Madison Avenue. Black women invariably straighten their hair. It should be pointed out that many African women do too and Cubans claim this is a trait they

brought with them from Africa. The lean, fair-skinned, and straight-haired models in the pages of Mujeres, published by the Federation of Cuban women, sport Vogue fashions

Beauty, however, is not the capitalist industry it once was, since everyone can afford the hairdresser nowadays. In volunteer brigades the beautician, like clothes, food, and medicine, is free. At times beauticians pick citrus fruit in the morning with their comrades and fix their hair in the afternoons.

Most Cuban women we talked to look forward to a lifetime of working in the Revolution. Few viewed the liberation of women as needing special attention. One who did said, "The attitudes of a lot of men are still bad. They seldom help with the housework. Even when they do they regard it as 'helping the woman with her job' not as a common task." She added firmly "But these attitudes can't stop my participation in the revolution"

Few American women can have such confidence in a future of meaningful work and economic security. Cuba's socialist revolution, despite its problems, was a great freeing force setting the basis for the ongoing liberation of women.

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CUBAN MATERIALS SEIZED BY MOUNTIES
LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL (LNS) Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized more than two tons of Cuban books, pamphlets and posters belonging to members of the Venceremos Brigade, releasing the stuff a few days later

The material arrived with the 680 cane cutters on a Cuban ship and passed through Canadian customs at St. John, New Brunswick, April 28

The bundles of books and posters were loaded onto a chartered bus and several station wagons driven to Montreal, and were stored in a Montreal warehouse for several days before the Mounties came and hauled everything away. They returned it all a few days later, after liberal Canadian congressmen applied pressure.

Organizers of the Brigade had planned to mail the stuff from Canada to the U.S. in order to avoid having it seized by U.S. Customs officials at the border

When the first brigade returned to the U.S. via Canada in February their Cuban material was seized at the border. This material was freed only after a complicated and costly procedures involving U.S. Treasury import licenses

The Mounties claimed they were seizing the material on the grounds that it had not passed Canadian customs. In fact the Mounties seized the material, already wrapped in small parcels to photograph the names and addresses and send them to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. One Mounties told a Brigade staff member that the addressee list would be sent to the F.B.I.

A spokesman for the Brigade in New York said that new plans for bringing the revolutionary literature into U.S. territory would be devised.

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JIM HAYES ACQUITTED OF ENTICING AND PROCURING
DESERTER

BOSTON (LNS) Jim Hayes, the first person since World War II to be indicted for "enticing and procuring a soldier to desert from the United States Armed Forces" was acquitted in Boston on April 30th by a federal jury. Hayes was indicted in March 1969 for enticing and procuring Robert Keese to desert from the army. Keese had sought Hayes' help in getting to Canada in January 1967 after he had been in the Army less than a month. Hayes obtained money and identification for him. Keese unable to start a life in Canada returned to the United States shortly after arriving in Canada and was sought out by the federal government to turn state's evidence against Hayes. Keese was the government's primary witness against Hayes but his testimony was not sufficient to convict.

Hayes conviction would have made it possible for the government to indict anyone who aids a deserter on this charge which carries a penalty of three years and \$5,000. Three people in Champaign, Illinois have already been indicted for "enticing and procuring, conspiracy to entice and procure and aiding and assisting." The Champaign-Urbana Legal Defense Fund is raising money for this case. Contributions can be sent to Box 2867, Sta. A, Champaign, Illinois 61820 - 30

COFFEEHOUSE STAFF GETS SIX YEARS
FOR BEING A "PUBLIC NUISANCE"

LIBERATION News Service

COLUMBIA, S.C. (LNS) -- Three operators of the UFO, first of the half-dozen radical GI coffeehouses which have developed at major Army bases across the country, have been sentenced to an unbelievable six years at hard labor under an obscure public nuisance law which Columbia's officialdom has invoked only once in the past eighty years. The coffeehouse, which has served as a rallying point for Fort Jackson's anti-war GIs, as well as Columbia's modest but growing community of student and hip radicals, has been closed since Jan., 1970. Its operators were first charged at that time with "willfully and unlawfully permitting, causing, and procuring: the making of loud music; persons of evil name, fame and conversation, men as well as women, to come together; the display of obscene materials [underground papers]; and the possession, sale and use of unlawful drugs." Finally, getting to the point, the UFO people were charged with "aiding, encouraging, enticing, allowing, and permitting minors under the age of 21, to become incorrigible and ungovernable."

The convicted UFO people are Will Balk, Lenny Cohen and Duane Ferre. A fourth indicted staffer evaded the police and is thought to be organizing political protest against the UFO repression from elsewhere in the country.

When Columbia's town fathers decided to put the youth culture on trial -- music, drugs, politics and just plain coming together -- they were exploring a new and increasingly popular tactic for helping the Army deal with its problem of internal unrest. As one member of Columbia's establishment confided, "The Army didn't like the place, but they didn't want to do a job on it themselves. They left it to our people." This approach was probably developed after the brass at Fort Lewis, Washington, failed in their attempt to place the Shelter Hall (Fort Lewis' anti-war coffeehouse) off limits to GIs. The brass rescinded their "off limits" order after GIs and civilian movement people mounted a massive response, and after they were hit with a

barrage of unfavorable press publicity.

But the Army is the major industry of South Carolina's capital, and Columbia's business-political community and the Fort Jackson brass have a shared interest in preventing the growth of dissident forces. Presiding Judge E. Harry Agnew indicated his understanding of the political situation when he refused to let the defense question prospective jurors. The one question he allowed was, "Do you think you can give a fair judgement to both sides?" Neither did Agnew allow the defense to introduce several points of important evidence: one prospective defense counsel had been threatened by the prosecutor (in the presence of the judge); a defense witness had been threatened by a prosecution witness (a city cop); another defense witness had been threatened, subpoenaed and offered immunity if he would become a prosecution witness; and a number of GIs had been threatened by military intelligence officers. When his honor heard that a leaflet urging people to attend the trial had been circulated at Columbia's University of South Carolina, he ordered the courtroom doors locked at the beginning of each session.

The government's "case" attempted to show that the frequenters of the UFO were "dirty" and "loud"; that a copy of the Berkeley Barb had been found in the building; and rested on testimony from four of Columbia's hard drug pushers and seven local pigs.

The pushers had been promised immunity from future prosecution on their testimony and were given deals on past prosecutions. They testified to having used and sold drugs at the UFO. Only one of the pusher-witnesses connected drugs to any of the defendants (his testimony was later refuted). The other pushers testified that the defendants had thrown them out of the UFO on suspicion of dealing drugs.

The seven local pigs testified that on occasion "crowds" (of up to 15 people) had formed in front of the UFO. The police also said they had made numerous nuisance arrests in and around the UFO.

That was all it took to put the three anti-war organizers away for six years.

The most interesting trial testimony came from two GIs who had been undercover agents assigned to the UFO by Army and local officials. Both had been turned on to the movement and had quit their assignments. They tried to testify about the army's collaboration with civilian authorities in the effort to shut down the UFO. One of the GIs had even been offered a commission to become a "civilian" undercover agent in the peace movement. The judge, however, ruled most of their testimony out of order.

The Army and the civilian government both have good reason to be uptight about the UFO. In its two years of operation, the coffeehouse has provided a focal point, a gathering place, for the massive anger and discontent that seethes just below the surface of Army repression. The anger has broken out in spurts across the country -- in stockade riots, anti-war demonstrations, refusal of orders and just plain shirking. 53,357 GIs deserted from the Army in 1968 -- these are the Army's figures -- that's one desertion every ten minutes of every day. "When I was an M.P. guard at the Long Binh Stockade," says a Vietnam veteran, "there were 23 guys in for killing their commanding officers, and 17 more on trial."

The Army cannot afford to let GIs get together, so the brass has met even the most moderate protests with immediate repression. When Fort Jackson GIs held a peace "pray in" the Fort Jackson Eight were picked out for courtmartial. But with the UFO providing a focus for GI reaction, the court martial became the occasion for a massive petition campaign on several Southern forts, and also led to the formation of GIs United, an organization of anti-war, anti-racist soldiers at Jackson and at Fort Bragg, N.C.

The closing of the UFO last January led to a new political offensive by Columbia's radicals. About 500 people marched down Columbia's main street, past the Capitol to the padlocked, pig-guarded UFO; a quarter of the demonstrators were active-duty GIs, risking whatever the brass might have in store for them back on base. With MPs and Army Intelligence agents taking pictures on every corner, the GIs flashed their green

service identification cards in defiance, and waved scores of GIs on the sidewalks into the line of march.

When Columbia radicals held rallies and set up a "UFO in Exile" at the University of South Carolina, the repression increased. Eviction notices were served to the two houses where UFO staff lived, and UFO supporters were denied access to public auditoriums, buildings on the university campus, and parks. Five people were arrested under the city littering law, and three high school students suspended from school for leafletting.

Columbia's radicals are not yet sure how to react to the heavy repression. But the GI movement is growing despite Army attempts to crush it. Short Times, the GI United paper, has doubled its circulation to 6,000 and has turned from an emphasis on local GI gripes to consciously building a radical GI movement. As Judge Agnew said when he explained the necessity for his heavy sentence: "A great number of young people from all over South Carolina were exposed to the teachings of the defendants."

The three organizers are out on bail while the case is being appealed.

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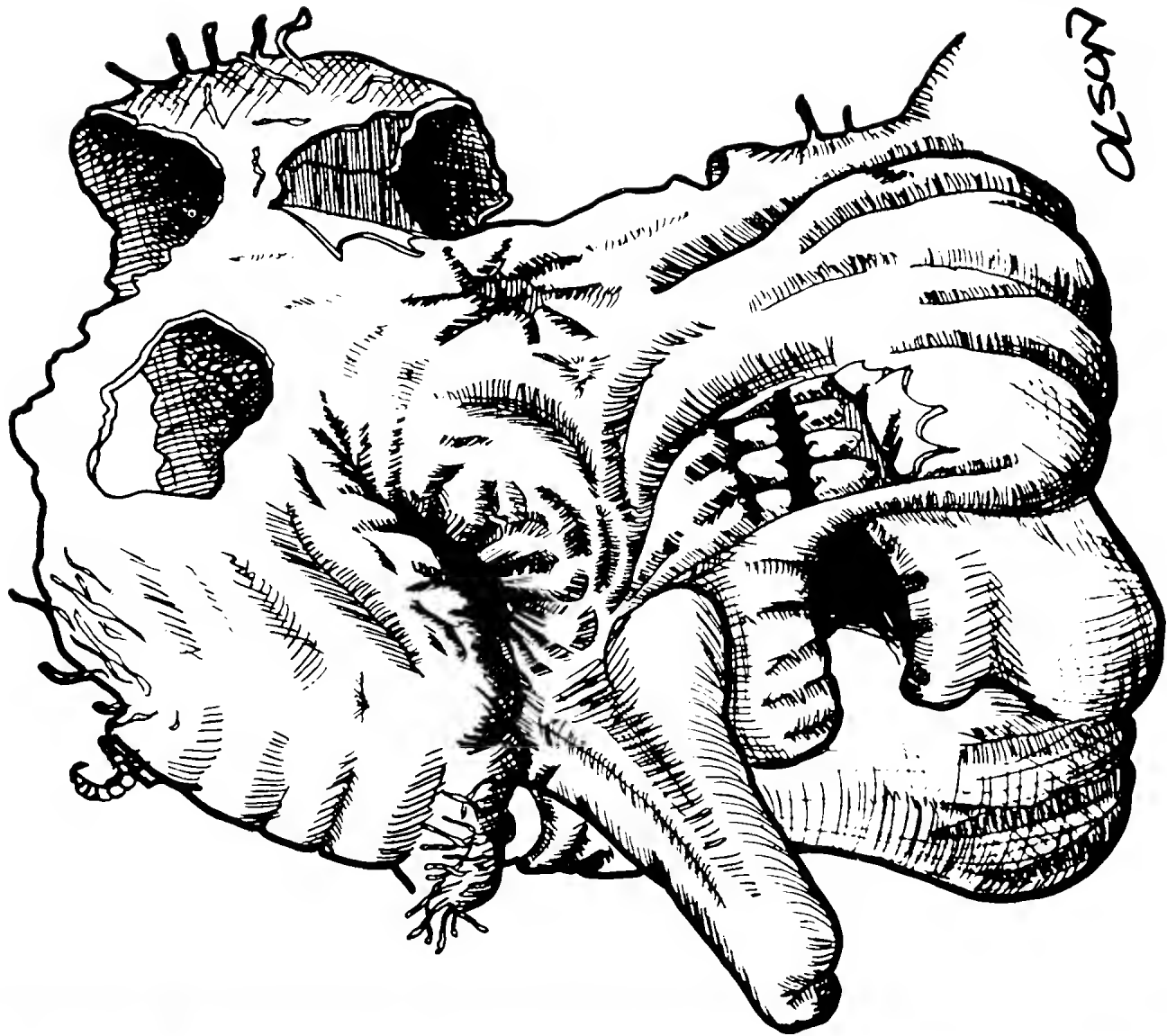
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR -- CHILDREN'S POWER

BERKELEY (LNS) -- About 1500 elementary and junior high school students dressed in black led a funeral march for democracy through Berkeley on Thursday, May 7. Some of the students were as young as 8 years old. They carried a coffin symbolizing democracy and buried it in the People's Park Annex, while pigs looked on in amazement.

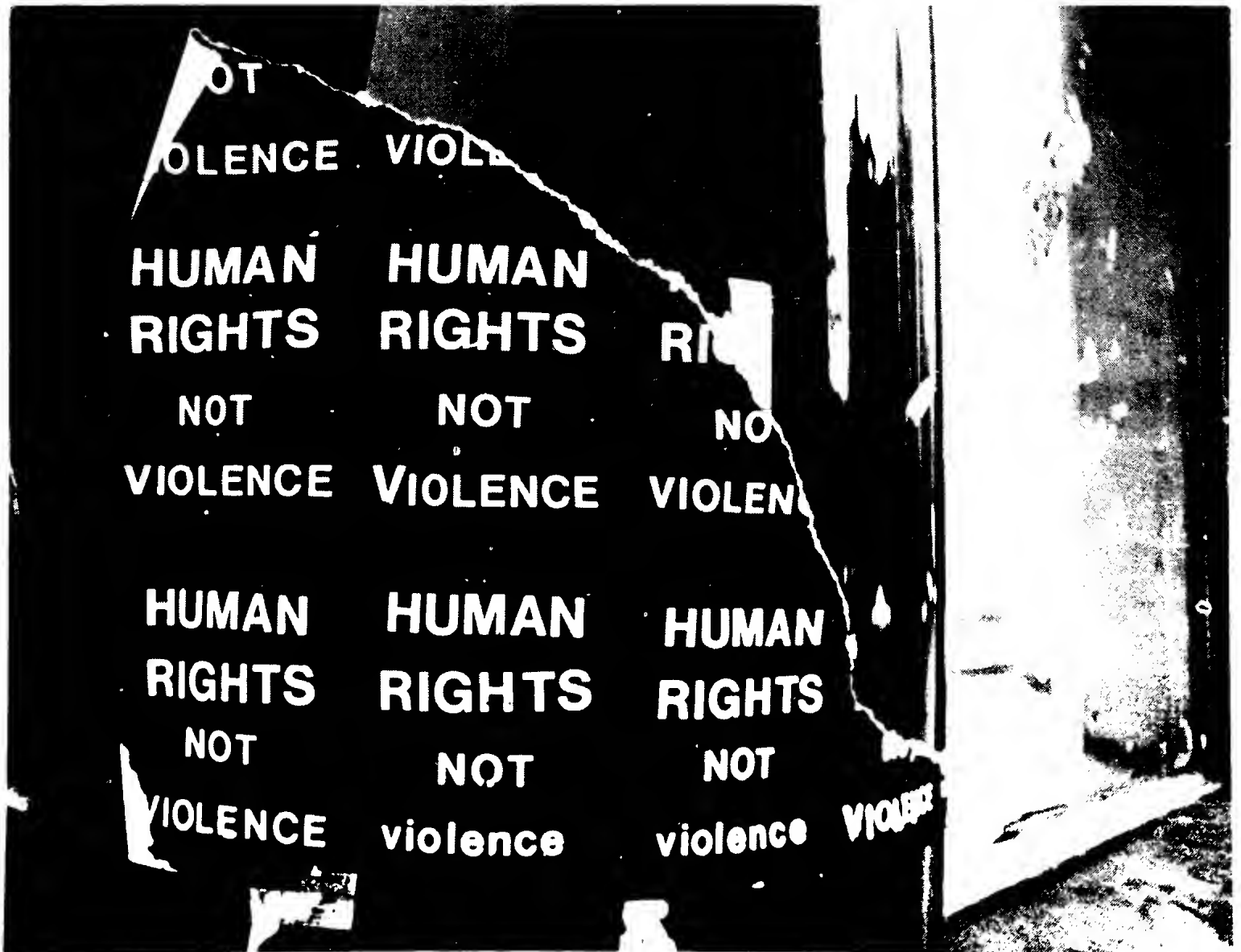
On the same day, junior high school students occupied three Berkeley draft board offices for two hours.

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THE EAST IS READ
THE WEST IS READY
WITHER AWAY, STATE



" My FELLOW AMERICANS . . . "



OT		
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Top: Credit Bill Olson/Virginia Weekly/LNS
Bottom. from New Haven Credit Karen Clements/LNS



Top: Even in the worst moments, Vietnamese children did not lose the joy of living...After those moments, the shelters were the scene of games. See story, page 3. Credit: Prensa Latina/LNS.

Bottom: The US air aggression meant that the children born after 1954 also knew war from the inside. As a part of the Vietnamese people, they had to stand up to the aggression. Story, page 3. Credit: Prensa Latina/LNS



Top: A New generation grows up in the DRV. Story page 5 Credit Prensa Latina/LNS.
Bottom: A new generation grows up in Cuba. See Cuban Women story on page 9. Credit Miriam Bokser/LNS



TOP AND BOTTOM Street scenes from (unclear) To accompany story on page 9 Credit Merrill Bokser/LNS

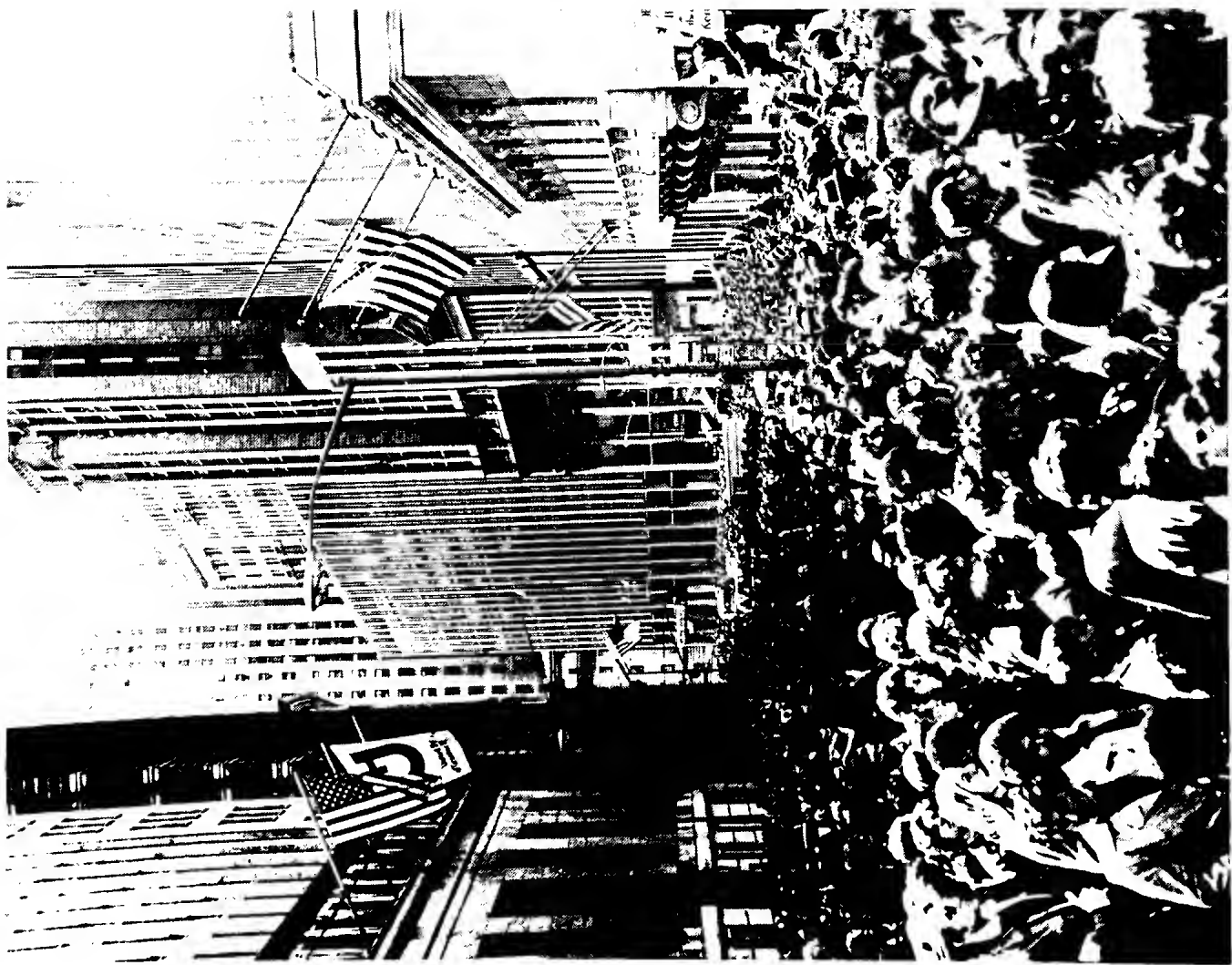
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FEDERATION News Service

#251

May 9, 1960

more.



Bottom. New York university and high school students demonstrate in New York's Wall Street. May 7.
Credit: Columbia Strike Bulletin/LNS

Top. May 7, 1970. Saigon university and high school students demonstrate in Saigon's main street. They wear bands of mourning for Vietnamese massacred in Cambodia. Their sign says, "To Suppress Us is to Oppose the People." Recent student demonstrations against Saigon treatment of political prisoners and its policy of collaboration with the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia are the biggest in two years and are seen to rival those of 1963-64 when students helped topple the dictatorships of Ngo Dinh Diem (1963) and Nguyen Khanh (1964). In this picture students have just been hosed by fire trucks. Moments later they were immersed in a solid cloud of riot gas. Credit: Brennan Jones Dispatch News Service International/LNS.

Return to Fort Dix!

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YOUTH



Last October, 10,000 people marched onto Fort Dix, N.J., to demonstrate their anger against the Vietnam war, and to show their support for the growing GI movement, especially the Fort Dix 38 stockade rebels. Soldiers at Dix are still talking about the demo -- it was a real boost to the movement there.

Thousands of GIs have died in Asia since that demonstration. The U.S. government has marched into Cambodia, escalated its repression against the Black Panther Party, and killed four students at Kent State. As we get ourselves together around the country, as we build a national strike and march on Washington, we also have to take the struggle back to the Army, and back to the young men who are fighting it from within.

May 16 is Armed Forces Day. Armed Forces Day is traditionally a day of pageantry and glory for the Army. This time it will be a day of protest and rebellion. Soldiers and civilians will meet at the Fort Dix shopping center at noon on May 16th, and we will march on the fort again. Other actions are being planned at military bases across the country, including: Fort Deven, Mass.; Newport Naval Station, R.I.; Fort Meade, Md.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Charleston Naval Station, S.C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Gordon, Ga.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; Fort Hood, Tex.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Fort Carson, Colo.; Camp Pendleton, Cal.; Fort Ord, Cal.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ind.; Grand Forks Air Force Base, N.D.; Fort Riley, Ks.; Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.; Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Ill.; and Grissom Air Force Base in Indiana.

For info on the Dix demonstration, call (212) 677-2290 in New York, or (215) WA 2-7902 in Philadelphia, or (609) 298-9716 at Dix. For general information about actions around the country, call the GI Task Force in Washington, D.C. at (202) 737-8600.

See you at Fort Dix May 16th. Venceremos!